

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1895.

Subpertption by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Month ..... DAILY, Per Yer BUNDAY, Per Year, DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo sublication wish to have rejected articles returned key must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Piezes and New York Associated Prizes is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### More Ships and More Men.

Two points in the forthcoming report of Secretary HERBERT are of special interest to the country. It is well understood that he will advise the addition of war vessels to the navy, probably recommending two, if not three, new battle ships and twelve torpedo boats. There is no doubt, also, that he will ask for at least 1,000 additional en listed men.

Battle ships are the backbone of a modern fleet. Cruisers have an important function in defending our merchant marine and harassing the commerce of an enemy; but the ships of the line are those that can be relied on for fighting, and they constitute, also, the most powerful factor in the floating defences of the coast. A striking tribute to the value of battle ships was paid by Japan, when, having her sea triumphs over China without the aid of such vessels, she nevertheless at once set about procuring them as the most important adjunct to her naval strength still required. As for torpedo boats, the lesson of their value is most impressively told by that same war. In this part of our naval equipment we are particnlarly behind other lands.

The thousand men needed were asked for last year, Mr. HERBERT having then demonstrated that the new ships, far larger, on the average, than those which they are displacing in the old wooden navy, and filled with more elaborate machinery and more powerful guns, would require 2,000 additional men. It was deerned wiser, however, to enlist only half of them during the present year, and it is the other half that will now be called for.

The partial sense of security already given to the country by its new steel fleet is everywhere felt, and it only remains to add the few remaining battle ships and the force of torpedo boats contained in the carefully studied programme of construction which was drawn up several years ago.

#### A Democratic Thanksgiving.

Probably at no time within twenty-five years, and perhaps at no time within thirty years, have there been on the last Thursday of November so few Democratic voters is the United States visible to the eye of the observer or recorded in an official canvass. On the Thanksgiving Day succeeding no previous election in twenty-five years have the Republicans so largely outnumbered the Democrats. Yet who is there who will asseverate that the Democratic party on Thursday, Nov. 28, will have nothing to be thankful for?

Is it not a pleasant circumstance, sufficient to put the heart of hope and courage of confidence into every Democratic bosom that the present CLEVELAND Administration, instead of having one year and four months to serve, as is the case, hasn't four Years, as was the case on March 4, 1893)

Two years ago it was a subject of Executive complaint that a President of the United States, elected by a Democratic party, had a hostile Democratic Congress on his hands." There is nothing of that kind on his hands now!

Not very long ago it was said on high official authority that the evil which fronted the Democratic party was a condition, not a theory; an overflowing Treasnry surplus. Nothing of that kind now! There is no rapidly accumulating surplus to perplex and annoy Democratio statesmen; skill and sagacity are required to avoid a too serious deficiency.

The Cuckoo critics of genuine Democracy have complained heretofore of the partisan administration of certain State Governments which did not seem to these critics to be up to the high standard of efficiency and success attained by the Democratic Federal Administration. Nothing of that kind is in view now to divide the forces of the Democracy! The State Administrations are generally in Republican hands, having assed into the control of the Republicans

since March 4, 1898. Democrats in the last week of November 1895, have something to be thankful for.

## Fusing or Going It Alone.

There are many points of similarity between the SHEPARD, or Reform Democracy of Brooklyn, and the GRACE, or State Demo racy of New York. The East River divides the two, separating the SHEPARD men, who are all south of Astoria, from the GRACE men, who are west of that political centre. At the recent election the SHEPARD men of Brooklyn and the GRACE men of New York. instead of combining on a joint programme of political activity, diverged radically. The SHEPARD men put up a ticket of their own in order to "stand up and be counted." The GRACE men in New York have no wish to be counted, if by any device they can evade that unpleasant ceremony. They went in with the Republicans on a fusion ticket for county and judicial officers, though in many of the districts they ran candidates for the Benate or Assembly.

At the recent election in this city 261,-000 votes were polled. To this total, as the official figures now show, the State Democracy contributed 7,000. In other words, one man in thirty-seven of the voting electors in New York recorded his political preference for the nominees of the State Democracy. Of the organizations participating in the fight, the State Democracy came fifth, preceded in the order named by Tammany Hall, the Republicans, the Independent County organization, and the Socialists. But the State Democracy polled more votes than either the Populists or the Prohibitionists in this town. Another leaf in its crown is that it secured more votes than

the Populists and Prohibitionists combined! At the recent election for municipal officers in Brooklyn the total vote cast was 171,000. The SHEPARD party ran a straight ticket. In order that there might be no mistake in the identification of the SHEPARD party with Mr. SHEPARD, or of Mr. SHEPARD with the SHEPARD party. that mentleman, with more courage than our fellow townsman Rowdedow GRACE has shown under similar conditions, headed

received 9.555 votes, or one in seventeen. The Shepardites, on a poll of votes materially smaller than the total in New York, received 2,500 more votes than the GRACE, or State Democracy was able to bring to the fusion 'ticket in this town. Does that difference measure the political advantage of "going it alone" over the policy of fusion with the Republicans, or does it show the superiority of the SHEPARD organization over the GRACE organization, when put to the test of actual vote getting? The Shepardites in Brooklyn secured one-seventeenth of the total vote east. The GRACE Democracy in New York secured one-thirty-seventh.

Again, while in the city of New York the State Democracy was outvoted by the Socialist party in the proportion of four to three, the SHEPARD Democracy, so called, in Brooklyn distanced the Socialists, receiving twice as many votes as the latter were able to score. A still more remarkable point of difference between the SHEP-ARD malcontents arrayed against the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn, and the GRACE malcontents arrayed against the regular Democratic organization in New York city, is to be found in the fact that while the former, by running a straight ticket of their own, were able to encompass the defeat of the regular Democrats, the latter, the GRACE men, in uniting with the Republicans for the same purpose, failed to attain a like result. The official plurality of Mr. WURSTER, the successful Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, was 2,133. Had the Democrats all been combined on one candidate, instead of 75,000 Democrats voting for the regular and 9,500 Democrats voting for a bolting candidate, the Republicans would have been defeated. But in New York, such is the paucity in numbers of the GRACE men, even in alliance with the Republicans, that their effort to defeat the regular Democratic ticket was futile. The Democratic majority was 20,000.

#### The Suppressed Letters of 1880 and 1895.

Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND publisher the story that just before the culmination of the third term campaign for GRANT in 1880. the President wrote a letter withdrawing himself as a candidate, and sent it to Chicago! This statement is so important that we reproduce the words of the alleged messenger as reported in the Cincinnati Enquirer by Mr. Townsenn .

"'I took a letter from Gen. Grant, four foolscap pages long, and carried it to Don Camenon at Chicago. It was a withdrawal from the Presidential race. Had hose men done their duty by that letter Gen. GRANT would have been relieved from a cloud which cast a · What men do you refer to?

\* CONKLING, CAMERON, BOUTWELL, ROBERT LINCOLN. They were the chief men. There were others. These, the leading overseers for Grant, dired at the Chicago Club, in the business centre of Chicago. Korent Lix-COLN Was the most obstinate that GRANT should be kept in the race, whether he had declined or not. I saw him not long ago, and he avowed the same senti-ments and said he had no regrets."

Where is that letter of GRANT declining to run?" "Among Roscor Conkling's papers. He suppressed the letter after Don Camenon lent it to him and kept t. I tried in vain after GRANT was defeated to re ver that letter from Congling in order to publish it and set Gen. GRANT right. Consumo said he would set right if it would disparage his own evil agency in hat matter of making GRANT his factor to restore his machine. I asked CONKLING again for the letter about the time of GRANT'S demise. He would not let me have it. I suppose, therefore, it is among his papers f not destroyed.'

There is a vagueness and a lack of coroborative evidence here which makes the tatement reported by Mr. Townsend seem far from satisfactory. What reasons for renouncing the third term ambition did GRANT allege in his communication to the Stalwart band at Chicago? Was the letter anything more than the ordinary document intended to be used or not according to the discretion of his friends in the Convention, and relieving them from the obligations of loyalty in case the fight proved hopeless? the withdrawal positive? Was it final? third term project. Roscoe Conkling does not appear to have taken the declination seriously. He laid violent hands upon the letter, and calmly and cheerfully proceeded to suppress it.

Surely, Mr. Townsend must know some thing about the sentiments expressed by Gen. GRANT in this missing document, even if he cannot furnish the exact language. He must have learned in a general way the contents of this letter, possibly a good many of the phrases and the finer shades of meaning. Why, then, does he not testify as to what the letter contained, at least to the best of his information and belief?

The incident published by Mr. Townseyn leads us to inquire whether something of the same sort may not have happened already in the case of Mr. CLEVELAND, whose continued failure to repudiate the third term plot of his fool friends and idolaters is a source of profound and indignant astonshment to every Democrat in the United States who hopes to see Democracy survive

the year 1896. Perhaps the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, too, has written a letter withdrawing himself as a candidate for a third term. Perhaps he has intrusted this document to somebody to convey to somebody else. Perhaps the resent custodian of the important missive has been induced by mistaken zeal to take upon himself the responsibility of suppressing Mr. CLEVELAND's letter of declination just as Roscoe Conkling, according to Mr. TOWNSEND, suppressed GRANT's letter in 1880. Who knows? Sometimes political

# Preparing to Fight Venezuela.

history repeats itself.

The recent unanimous vote of the British Guiana Legislature "to provide such increased expenditure as may be necessary under defensive heads" is properly regarded as a notification from the colonial to the imperial authorities that the former will do their part toward coercing Venezuela and holding the disputed tract.

During the brief debate that preceded the vote it was announced that Queen Vic-TORIA's Government might desire to have some local forces employed in settling the boundary controversy, and this declaration was received with cheers. It is known that troops are being drilled at Georgetown, while careful examinations are made of Yuruan and other points in the disputed territory.

It is evident that Demerara, seeing in the Yuruari gold fields the means of restoring her finances and building up her industries, is ready to maintain her grip in the region she has seized, even by force of arms. the other hand, Venezueia has been adding to her own troubles another of her periodical revolutions, which must forbid the concentration of attention and energy upon her dangerous quarrel with England.

Throughout a great part of the disputed area England's possession supplies her with her nine points of the law, so that she is

main unsettled. She will accept arbitration only on terms that award to her a great part of the region in doubt, which means no arbitration at all. The People of Modest Means.

The discussion by our correspondents of the case of the wife who complained of the niggardliness of her husband, has been interesting because it revealed the social conditions and the sentiment prevailing among many thousands of familles in New York living in moderate, but very comfortable circumstances.

Between the inhabitants of the poorer tenement houses and the occupants of the expensive dwellings in the elegant quarters of the town, there is a great body of people of modest incomes who have cultivated tastes, and whose sober and orderly lives make them a peculiarly valuable part of the population. They are compelled to exercise much economy, but they do not suffer from the harsh experiences of poverty. Probably they get as much enjoyment out of existence as is obtained by their richer neighbors. Their compulsory saving does not deprive them of any of the substantial comforts. It extends only to the things which make for show.

The letters of our correspondents indicate that generally these families keep one servant, a maid of all work, and that they live in one of the multitude of flat houses for which New York is now distinguished. Their domestic establishment being so small and compact, the cost of maintaining it is very much less than that of supporting a whole house. Inasmuch as the mistress watches carefully all the outgoes, there is none of the waste in the kitchen which occurs in the houses of the wealthy. Both the wages and the expense of supporting the retinue of servants now deemed requisite in the households of the rich, are thus saved; and by skilful catering the mistress is able to provide the family with a table whereof the variety is about as great as that found in the more luxurious establishments. The markets in the quarters of the town where the flat houses are most numerous, supply all the articles which are furnished to meet the demand of the richest of the population; and the stock of the grocers is chiefly made up of luxuries, as they would once have been esteemed. The new method of selling goods in cans and packages conduces to economy and gives to the people a large variety of articles of food which were ormerly enjoyed by the rich only. They have fresh fruits and vegetables the year around. The whole world contributes to the gratification of their appetites; and hence, so far as creature comforts go, a moderate supply of money now produces more than ever before in the history of mankind. The distinction between poor and rich formerly made by their disproportion ate share of such luxuries, no longer prevails. It is still true that a man who has not much money cannot afford to drink champagne every day; but he can obtain the same amount of stimulation with lager beer at five cents a glass; or, better still, go with out alcoholic stimulation by enjoying the abundant cider of this apple year.

We cannot, therefore, accord to this complaining wife all the sympathy which has been expended on her by some of our correspondents. She ought not to have com plained. We do not approve of wives talking against their busbands and giving away lomestic secrets. Nor should husbands exhibit their domestic troubles in the newspapers. Doubtless, in a more natural mood, she would have done differently. It is hardly possible that in this country a husband able to support "a threestory basement house" would condemu his wife to such drudgery as she describes. The number of men in this town who are able to stand the cost of such an establishment is comparatively small. Its maintenance would involve a regard for appearances which would seem to deny the charges of this irritated wife. If ROBERT LANCOLN does not appear to have she has such a house, she is very much better regarded it as such; for, according to Mr. off than the vast majority of the people of Townsend's story, the letter from GRANT this city. Perhaps her husband, with a dependence there. riew to mere display, is living beyond his means in occupying the house. If that is so, let her kindly tell him of his folly, and urge him to take a flat suitable to his income.

A man can live very comfortably in New York on a salary or on gains not exceeding from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year. He can have every substantial comfort of existence, and, all told, he can get more for his money here than he can obtain anywhere else. The people who live abroad on less money go without luxuries which people of the most modest means demand in New York as necessities.

#### The Masterpiece of Consecrated Finance. One large and luminous fact gleams like

major star in the report of Commission of Internal Revenue MILLER.

The magnum opus of Mr. CLEVELAND as a raiser of revenue, in other channels, of course, than the one constitutional, Democratic means of a tariff for revenue only, was that sweet plagiarism from the Populists called the income tax. This just, equitable, and easily borne tax was the inspiration and the desire of Mr. CLEVELAND. He threw away the Democratic platform He thrust forward the income tax. Unfortunately for him there was a Supreme Court that failed to approve his wonderful

financial scheme. Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration he een singularly apt in making deficits. Mr. MILLER's report shows with what zeal and what success the great Third Term Populist applied himself to the task of collecting the Populist tax.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue spent \$91,000 in the process of collecting \$77,000 of income tax. The \$77,000 will have to be refunded. It is generally admitted by Mr. CLEVELAND's admirers that he is one of the great lights of finance.

Patients and convalescents will take com fort in the answer given by Dr. JANKAU to the question "May I smoke, Doctor?" an answer quoted with approval by the Lancet. Dr. JANKAU says that as a general rule there is no need to forbid the use of tobacco in surgical cases, with the exception of those involving the eyes, the abdomen, and the bladder, and that most of the affections where the use of tobacco is injurious are just those which cause the patient to dislike it; in fact, in these the disinclination to smoke is one of the first signs that a man is unwell. With certain troubles, such as those of the throat and pharynx, or cases of peritonitis, tobacco should not be used, but the Doctor says that it is by no means certain that it has anything to do with cancer of the lips or tongue. He would allow to habitual smokers two or three mild cigars even in cases of organic affections of the heart, but would exercise great caution in nervous affections of that organ, and with nervous dyspepsia, where the use of citarettes may lead to very serious con-

sequences. In pulmonary affections he would encourage smoking experiments having taught us "the prophylactic and even bactericidal action of tobacco on the micro-organisms of the mouth and those of carbuncle, of typhoid fever and of the ficket for the office of Mayor. He naturally content to let the controvers; re- | pneumonite, and on the bacilli of tuberculosis." | America by Japan."

Moreover, tobacco smoke disinfects the mouth coothes the genital nerves, and acts far on the central nervous system by its slightly

narcotic influence. Above all it distracts the patient's thoughts from himself and his illness a matter of great importance in the treatment of consumption. He would not forbid tobacco even where there were slight hemorrhages. All smoking by invalids should of course be done

under the direction of the physician. Dr. JANKAU is fortunate in that his patients are smokers, and none of them apparently eats. nanticates, swallows, or expectorates tobacco. Living away from New York this disgusting practice is unknown to him; he would otherwise absolutely condemn it. It is pernicious degrading, ungodly, and unclean.

MORTON of Nebraska a third termer Why, of course! Every other pocket gopher in the United States is with him on that qu

The selection by the Naval War College of the Gulf of Mexico for the scene of the prin cipal problem to be solved at its next year's ses sion may well be called timely, as well as interesting and valuable. The hypothesis in the annual problem is the existence of a state of Gulf and the Caribbean Sea could suggest more than one such hypothesis, easily derived from existing facts, or facts recent or prospective. Our relations with Spain, arising out of the revolution in Cubs, or with England, due to the Gulana boundary dispute, or with France, based on the latter's troubles earlier in the year with San Domingo, or, again, the various questions connected with the 1sthmus of Panama and our guarantees to Colombia, or with the Nicaragua Canal and our control of it, are only examples of suppositions upon which an interesting war problem could be based.

Novel ideas are suggested by the offer of Chief LAWRENCE to contribute \$10,000 to the rebuilding of the lately destroyed St. Ann's Academy, in southeastern Kansas. The red men have hitherto been the beneficiaries of schools and religious missions, and it is a new

thing when they become the benefactors. It is true that this academy has educated not few of the leading men of the Osage tribe, it seing established at what used to be known as the Osage Mission. And again, the Osages are said to be the richest Indians in America, in proportion to their numbers. , In an appendix to ommissioner Browning's report for 1894 we find a statement that they have \$8,243,374.74 in the United States Treasury, drawing interest at per cent. This is exclusive of a school fund of \$119,911.53. In the report of Major FREEMAN, Sixteenth Infantry, their agent, for the same year, we find that they number only 1,656.

Thus they must be very well off for red men. Still, there is something suggestive of the changes wrought by time in reading that when the Osage chief heard of the disaster to the Academy he telegraphed to Father SEBASTIAN to draw on him for \$10,000. Some Indiana already have not only votes but greenbacks at their disposal.

In our advices from Constantinople in Saturday's Sun, it was stated that the Turkish Government had issued an order prohibiting the American newspapers of Nov. 18 and 19 from entering the country. The despatches from Constantinople in THE SUN of the 18th made mention of a conspiracy against the life of the Sultan, and those of the 19th contained additional information upon the same subject.

Our Georgia contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, makes some sagacious remarks about the overdenendency of Southern manufacturers upon Northern capital:

"If the advantages that exist in the South are to b utilized, we shall have to give up the attitude of ex-pectancy and subsist through our own resources and our own enterprise. Help from elsewhere is desira-ble; but the people of the South must depend mainly on their own powers and on such capital as their re-sources may make available. It must be made known ome capital, in large or in small amounts, car be brought to run the risk of investment. To att waiting for Northern or foreign capital to build up our manufacturing industries is to postpone indefi-nitely the development necessary to our prosperity."

These remarks of the Constitution are particularly deserving of the attention of the South. A arge proportion of the millions of money invested within the past two years in the Carolinas and Georgia in cotton mills and other manufacturing establishments has been procured from New York and Boston. The pros. pect of profit from these investments has been alluring to Northern moneyed men some of whom have learned that they invested without discretion. The ready supply of Northern capital has not been an unmixed advantage to the South; it has lessened the measure of self-

It is the duty of the Southern people to give evidence of their faith in the growth and in the success of the manufacturing enterprises which are so desirable for them by putting into them such available capital as they may possess under the guidance of their own best judgment. What the Constitution calls the "attitude of exctancy" is not the most commanding.

When ADAM and EVE made love in the Garden of Eden they could not foresee, unless they were very long-sighted, that thousands apon thousands of years after they were buried their posterity living in the vicinity of the Gar-den, if not in the midst of it, where grew the Tree of Life, would be hacking each other to pieces in the name of religion. We ourselves are not sure that the Garden was in that part of rmenia where the rivers Tigris and Euphrates take their rise: but the belief that it was there has existed for thousands of years. Oh, ADAM of Paradise, and Evr., too! O. ADAM! tempted by Eve, for sure, though Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has tried to get a verdict of acquittal for the original apple woman. We ourselves can listen to no plea for a temptress who was fooled by the devil in the shape of a serpent. Now stand up ADAM, along with your wife, and look at Eden as it is to-day, soaked in the blood of your posterity.

Old man Noan, too! if within hearing. Climb to the top of Mount Arerat where your ark rested, gaze westward, and behold the thousands of dead bodies that cover the plain, slaughtered by the descendants of some one of your three sons, most likely SHEM. Stand up, Captain Noan! and tell us if you would not have scuttled your ship had you forescen the deeds of the scimitar near your resting place on Ararat in the year of grace 1895? It is dolor. ADAM and his wife, NOAH and his wife, but for these two couples all this trouble near the Garden of Eden and Mount Ararat would never have existed. Ay, you ancients! 'tis you who are responsible for much. Nevertheless, let us hope that you are reasonably happy.

Because of Japan's unsatisfactory relations with Russia, China, and Corea, she has not yet been able to apply her energies to the development of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean in the direction of the American continent. But we know of a very large scheme, in which the Mikado's Government is interested, for the extension of steamship communication between Japanese and American ports on the Pacific, through which it is believed that Japanese exports to this country will be greatly increased. There are already over one hundred articles classified among the Japaness products marketed in this country, the chief of which are siik goods, carpets, bronze ware, and teas. It makes one smile to learn that the Japanese are prepared to furnish us with lager beer, coal, tobacco, lucifer matches, and other things, at rates far below those that have ever ruled in the American market, and that they can ship these articles to us constantly in such quantities as may be desired.

The Japanese do not seem to think so much about the goods they are to take from this country in exchange for their products. We are a good customer for Japan, the best she has, an we must look to her for more custom than she has yet favored us with. The newly appointed Japanese Consul to the port of New York recently made this remark when questioned upor the subject: "Japan requires a large amount of machinery, and if the United States can supply it as cheaply as the English or the Germans, think there ought to be a large demand upon

ABBEY'S SHAKESPEARE.

A New Illustrated Work of Unusual In-Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, after some ten years o

constant study and research, has completed a series of illustrations of Shakespeare's comedica and the work has just been issued in four hand iome octavo volumes (Harper & Bros., Franklit quare). As an example of the art of bookmaking the work surpasses anything that these pub-lishers have heretofore put forth, while as an Illustrated work it is the richest and most artisic that has yet come from the American press. We doubt if the French or English press has ever produced its equal. They have, of course, produced works of greater magnitude and am-bition, but in respect of artistic workmanship and erudition we think this work unique among modern productions. The illustrations are reproduced from Mr. Abbey's original drawings by one of the modern processes, and as such they have a peculiar and important interest of their own, being probably the best pure reproductions yet achieved of original work of most exceptional difficulty. The art of illustration has run riot in the

present age. Modern processes, the offspring of

photography, have so multiplied the means of

reproduction, and have been so supplemented by new methods of printing, that there may be no bounds set in our time to the achievements of illustration. It is a wonderful history, that of illustrative art, from the period of the liluminated manuscripts, the rude woodcuts, and the earlier etchings, down through the line engravings, the mezzotints, and the carlier color printings to the reproductive inventions of our own day in which photography and electricity have together wrought such wonders. And yet it may not be said that the photo graphic negative and the electrotype are more than in the infancy of their possibilities The most manifest and tangible result of this development has been seen in the flood tide of illustration and the incredible multiplying of publications devoted to it which has swept over the whole civilized world. This tide has extinguished the art of wood engraving. From Bewick's time down to a comparatively recent period that art enjoyed a great vogue, and may be said to have reached its apogee about fifteen years ago, when the process plate first seriously challenged its supremacy. It received a great impetus in France when Pannemaker engraved the theatrical drawings of Gustave Doré, introducing a style of great originality and force, and conferring upon Doré's work a distinction that it never of itself deserved. The best development, however, of wood engraving was in this country, where the rivalry of the great magazines opened up a wide and profitable field to the wood engravers, multiplying their numbers and bringing forth men who gave to their calling a dignity and artistic importance that were really greater than comported with its natural limitations. They took it out of its rank as a merely interpretative art, and for a time at least forced for it a certain recognition as a separate and creative art secure in a patural field of its own. Of late years wood engravings have gradually disappeared from the pages of all our periodicals, only those of a few masters of the art continuing to appear, whose merit and distinction of style have been preëminent enough to enable them to hold their ground. The various processes have superseded the great army of workers on the wood, and there is more or less reason to look upon wood engraving as an art in

The effect of the process work upon the artists hemselves has been distinctly advantageous. Their own responsibility in their work has been more sharply defined than when their work was reproduced by the wood engravers. The individuality of the artist has been reproduced without impairment. Take Mr. Abbey's drawings, for instance. There never were drawings, more difficult to reproduce by the wood engraver, nor any upon which so much care, skill, and expense were lavished. The very best engravers were employed upon them, and while the results that they achieved were charming, and readily passed for the best reproductions of the kind that had been known, it must be admitted that the best of them never equalled any one of the plates to be seen in this new edition of the comedies of Shakespeare. No artist within our observation whose work is familiar to the public through the reproductive processes was nearly so difficult to engrave as Mr. Abbey. It is therefore all the more interesting to see and study these superb illustrations.

The modern reproductive processes are making new artists every day. There are numbers of men whose work is familiar to-day to the public and who owe all they have achieved to the ready sympathy with which they have adapted their abilities to the facilities of the process plate. Mr. Abbey is not one of them. His work from the very beginning has been independent, grievously independent, of all considerations of reproductive facility, and he has been the despair of his publishers. In these unequalled illustrations he is seen at his best, and through no intervening veil, because in these plates his original work is reproduced without any loss whatsoever. Each plate contains all of the original drawing from which it has been made. They are as true to his work as if they were so

many well-printed etchings. This is very high praise, but it is not a whit more than this remarkable work deserves the most beautiful, the most workmanlike, and the most creditable piece of bookmaking of its kind that has yet been done in this country. As to the drawings themselves, they have long since had their meed of praise in THE SUN. Mr. Abbey is the first of contemporary illustrators He is finer in his imagination and stronger in his execution than even Daniel Vierge, and, so far as his subject is concerned, in dealing with English poetry he has no equal at all among his contemporaries. It is in the rudimentary re-search, in the study and preparation, of the drawings of this class that Mr. Abbey has won recognition as the best versed in his time in the costume, the armor, the accoutrement, and the nise en scene of the personages of Shakespeare and the earlier English poets. He is recognized as the best authority in artistic archivology in England to-day, ranking in his own field where Alma-Tadema holds sway in his.

## is the Russian Thistle a Blessing in Dis-

From the Dansville Advertises From the Panasill's Advertiger.

The appearance of the Russian thistle at Wee-hawken has given the East vital interest in this peaky weed. Those wis believe in the theory advanced in Danawillo by Prof. Bulley of Cornell will have no cears of this or any other so called agricultural peat. Prof. Bulley asys the itusian thistle like the inter Canadian thistle may prove a licesting in disguise. It demands for its extirpation therough cultivation of the land, and this means better crops, greater prosperity for the farmer.

## A Land of Promise

The G. O. P. Elephant, gazing upon Kentucky, solik quizes:
Oh, grand old Blue Grass pastures where The herds wind o'er the lea. I gaze upon their richness and Rejoice that they're for me. Through all the long and lingering years

Their giorious gates have closed Against me, and I've merely seen Where so much good repose L I've stretched my trunk across the fence, And yearned with many a yearn

To get into those pastures: but I never called the turn. To other fields the bars were down The gates stood open wide, But Old Kentucky would not let Me get a foot inside.

But now has come my glory time Her fulness and her fat Are open to me, and I know Where I will soon be at. I'll pasture on her Blue Grass lands,

I'll eat her short-horn beef. And in her nectar of the gods I'll find a sweet relief. I'll plume myself upon my shape, And with my cars unfurie

I'll amile upon the fairest fair In all the wide, wide world. I'll herd myself with horses which A king would love to d

I'm there at last. And as I think What waits me on her shore, he past's forgot, and I am glad LEE AND HOOKER.

Is the Pame of the Great Southern Leader TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHY: A few nore memoirs with their resultant reviews, and it will presently appear that the soldier who so long upheld the failing fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, who looked for no ecapegoats on whom to lay the burden of failure, and who left no memoirs disparaging his adversaries and damning his lieutenants with faint praise, has no claim to be reckoned even among the second-rate captains of history. The General who with inferior forces contrived to outmanœuvre and outlight every General who was opposed to him, until his ragged army with bright bayonets was finally brever and ground pieces by overwhelming numbers in his last campaign, is adjudged by one class of critics to

have been a faulty tactleian, and by another class to have been no strategist according to their little military primers. True, those who belittle his tactics praise his strategy as a rule, and vice versa. To your Boston critic, who ed-fied us on Sunday last, I would humbly suggest that the linest strategic pian ever born stands a fair chance of coming to maught, when, as was the case with Lee in his Antietam campaign, it is handed over to the adversary with the ink hardly dry on it, and this is true even when that adversary is constitutionally or circumstan-tially slow. they were unable to say.

The strategy of Beaver Dam and Malver

tially slow.

"The strategy of Beaver Dam and Malvern Hill" was the strategy of a great campaign, not of a britle, and had culminated before the first shot was fired at Beaver Dam. An army of 50,000 men had been eliminated from the military chess beard, and a strategic if not a tactical victory thereby assured.

There are few battles in modern history in which "the strategy of Providence," as pious Charles Kingsley chose to call it, played a larger part than at Chancellorswille. Yet the generalship of Lee may not therefore be lightly ignored, nor his superb judgment of men be impugned by the suggestion of a doubt as to whether he really knew much if anything about Hooker. Both were West Pointers and members of the old army at a time when all the officers knew each other. Hooker had been a staff officer in the Mexican war at the time when Lee was a trusted member of Scott's "Little Cabinet." The probability is that Hooker was then the same brave, handsome, vainglorious, insubordinate, blasphemous soldier that he was when he faced Lee at Chancellorswille and boasted that God Almighty himself could not save the rebel army. Lee had abundant opportunities to size him up then and afterward, and he appears to have made no mistake in his estimate.

The tree is known by its fruits, and the figure of the grave, taciturn Virginian, like that of his brother Virginian who upheld the flag of the nation in the same trying time, is likely to grow rather than diminish with the years, and most of all in the estimation of those who recognize how poor and cheap is that military judgment which tests generalship by success alone.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 22.

"HONESTY'S" CASE.

#### "HONESTY'S" CASE.

Wife's Right to Her Husband's Earnlags-Money and Domestic Peace. To the Editor of the Sen-Sir: The calmness with which "Honest" 2-ks her questions has a tinge of the despair of long suffering only too common these days. The joke about the married man who, from force of habit, turned his back to his landlady when he opened his purse is a true picture of the financial relations of many married people. The question of money is the main factor in destroying domestic peace. Many men allow their wives to obtain a credit and pay the bills, but for some reason or another would not put that money into their wives' hands for the world. These wives wear fine clothes and often ride in fine conches, but have not a dollar in their pocketbooks. No end of deception is the result. Money is often boror deception is the result. Money is often borrowed and charged as merchandise, while the apparently happy couple are the objects of ridicule or commiseration to clerks and bookkeepers and their friends. But by this means the pence of the family is maintained and the woman sparred the nerve atrain of squeezing a quarter from her husband. This state of affairs occurs where the husband is in good circumstances and the wife not extravagant, and is only too common in the homes of wealth. If love were supreme in the homes of wealth. If love were supreme in the homes of wealth who he well: but the first strain on love comes when the bridal trousseau grows shabby and the husband is asked for money to buy the decorations he admired on his sweetheart.

Even should a woman subjet part of her house, the money so obtained would, in "Honesty's" household, at least, find its way into the general purse and would not be used for her car fare or pin money. Her husband would expect the fairy tale to be verified and the magic dollar to constantly return to its owner. Should that same husband read the discussion in the columns of The Syx, the same mental obliquity that rules him in his purse will find and magnify every statement that in any way supports his position, while the statements contra will obtain no hold on his mind.

The poetry of the loving husband and the well-reared family does not pay for a class of soda water any more than the picture of the cheerful wife makes superfluous the after. rowed and charged as merchandise, while the

well-reared family does not pay for a glass o soda water any more than the picture of th cheerful wife makes superfluous the after

cheerful wife makes superfluous the afterdinner cigar, nor can any noetry gloss over the
effects on the minds of the children who see
their mother beg or quarrel over money or resort to tricks to obtain it.

The men who estimate the expenses of their
household and give that amount of money into
the hands of their wives not only live better on
less money than others, but have all the comforts of a happy home, including a contented
wife.

T. B.

## LET AMERICANS HEED!

The Thanksgiving Bay Appeal of Armenian Bellef Association.

To the People of the Unite! States:

The song of gratitude rises from our happy land for continued prosperity and the thousands of blessings vouchsafed to our homes by the liberty God has given

vouchuafed to our homes by the liberty God has given us to enjoy.

The homes of Armenia are desolate and the land is drenched with blood, and they that remain are not only in great terror in daily expectation of being slaughtered, but are facing sure destruction under the snows of the winter now almost upon them—a quayer of a million of souls, destitute and helpiess through the fanatical fury of Monammedan mobs and the soldiers of the Saites. soldiers of the Sultan, whose constant thirst is for fie blood of Christian men, women, and children. We ask the people of the United States to rememb

Armenia out of the gratitude and compass hearts on the glad day of their Thanksgiving, and to send such aid as they are able, which shall save thou-sands from death and defend the cause of justice and

humanity.

All contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, Charles H. Stout, National Bank of the Republic, New York fity. Chairman Executive Committee. HERANT M. KINOTCHILAN.

General Secretary.

## A QUESTION OF RELATIVE WORRY.

Cash Conductve to Fquantmity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-SEC I would not unde take to answer offhand "Jackson's" question as to whether men who are straighting or men who are prosperous worry most. I sippose we all worry mor or less about one thing and snother, but I do not hes tate in a general way to say that I consider cash con ducive to equanimity.

HAPPY MEDIUM.

Rich Man Worries More-Poor Man Happler. To THE FRITOR OF THE SUX-SIT: Although on

would naturally suppose that a struggling man would worry more than eprosperous man, yet a prosperous man has much rore on his mind and much greater cause for worry. Take a man, for example, who is a millionaire my or six times over. He is what the world would sail a prosperous man. Can any one death that the man's millions cause him more worry than the struggling man's lack of money causes him if it is a question of who is happier I think the poor man is.

Darsten.

Poor Man Has More to Worry Over. To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: A prosperou man nematter what worries he may have at least man, nemarco what workes he may have, at least never has the worry of the actual struggle for existence, but a struggling man has. He never is confronted with the question of how to get food for himself and his family for the next day set food for himself and his family for the next day set food for himself and his family for the next day and the get all the actual necessities of life. Has not true any whom starvation stares in the face more to worry the true that the man with millions, who perhaps has nothing the rest to worry bim than how to increase his money to structure.

What "dunlor" Thinks About It. To THE Employ of The Sun-Sir: The extent to which a man worries depends entirely on his tempera-ment. JUNIOR.

He Wants a Municipal Whiskey Inspector. To the Earlier of The Sun-Sir: While not particu-arly favoring any increase in the civil itst. I still wish have the control of t whishey impostor?

A man need know very little of chemistry to per-ceive the necessity. Any one can make this exper-ment. Drink a pln: of first quality liquor to day; rite down the sensations and effects. Drink a pout of por staff temorrow, detate your seathments to your stenographer. Compare the official reports on the day after to morrow.

Some one has defined education "as the power of

seeing fine disjunction." Let us direct legislation against poor whiskes as we do against its consingerings. "Rucckout doju." W. O. Baran.
MRW YORK, NOV. 23.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Horace Manville, who was 100 years old on March 19 last, died in Woodbury, Conn., recently.
—It is believed that a part treat Clinton, Conn., reputed to be 230 years old, is the oldest fruit tree to

-A woman lather is regularly employed at her trade in the nelchborhood about Biddeford, Me., in which town she lives.

-Tires wild buffalors are said to have been dis covered by Indians in the country between the Judith River and Armell's Creek, in Montana.

-A well on the Bannack reservation at Boter, maho has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and the water in it is of a temperature of 90 2-5 degrees. -Five waitresses in bloomers have been serving in a Los Angeles restaurant for several weeks, and the in-

novation is regarded as a success there.

—Michigan papers are telling, with apparent sincerity, of a paranip eight feet and two inches in length resently pulled at Union City, and a radish grown at Schooleraft that measures twenty three inches in cir cumference.

—Five Mormon missionaries left Salt Lake City a

few days ago bound for New Zealand to establish a mission among the Macria. Whether they will bring the converts, if they make any, to this country or not -While hunting a few days are Oat Darby of Ad-

ams, ind., lost the sight of his left eye by a peculiar accident. He fired at a rabbit, and one of the abox struck some hard substance, rebounded, and struck him in the eye, instantly destroying the sight.

—A borse that had been working steadily for thirty.

five years, and was working at the time it dropped dead, died in Telfair, Ga., last Saturday. It was list years old, and as long ago as 1882 was used in the mail service between Hawkinsville and Cochran. —Cherryfield, Me., has a fire company bearing the odd name of the Egg-beater Fire Company. It appears to be a good company, too, for the citizens of Cherry-field have just presented to it a silver trumpet in recognition of recent good work in fighting a fire.

dians has been organized in Maine, and is said to be "doing well." Whether this is a hopeful or a hopeless sign in regard to the progress of the red man is perhaps a question for the philosopher rather that for the cynic. -A phenomenon in the recent severe drought in Maine, which caused wells, never before known to fall, to dry up completely, was that a reputed "bot-tomices" bond at Fort Fairfield was eighteen inches

-A brass band composed entirely of Per

higher at the severest period of the drought than it had ever before been known to be. -Mrs. Amelia Darwin, aged 103 years, died at Biack River Falls, Wis., last week, She had lived in that vicinity for about fifty years, and her age appears to be well authenticated. Her husband, who survives her, is reputed to be 107 years old. They were very generally known as the oldest couple in the West. Mrs. Darwin was born in Montreal in 1782, and was mar-ried to Lewis Darwin in 1807. Mr. Darwin is very feeble now, and it is not expected he will long survive his

-Bloomers blossomed out in the city of Macon, Ga., for the first time last Tuesday, and their appearance created something of a sensation, and a stagnation in business. The newspapers, in telling about the exciting occurrence, speak of the costume as the "long-beard of and never seen bloomers." It is especially worth noting, as evidence of the ironclad conservatism of Macon, that the bloomers were worn by a vis ftor and not by a resident. She was a member of a theatrical company.

-A wholesale and involuntary baptism of a crowd of people gathered to witness a smaller baptismal function that was prestranged occurred at Fulton, Mo., a week ago. A number of colored people were to be haptized in the Stinson River, and a large crowd of spectators, white and black, gathered on a bridge im-mediately above the place of baptism. Just as a sister was being put under by the preacher the bridge gave way, and several score of people were dumped into four and five feet of water from a height of fit-

teen feet. None was killed, but many were injured.

-Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, with her son, Lloyd Osborne, and her daughter, Mrs. Isabel Strong, sailed from San Francisco on Nov. 14 on the steamship Mariposa for Honolulu on the way to their home at Apla, Samoa, near where Stevenson is buried. They bad been visiting in San Francisco for about six months, and all declared they were very homesick for oa. Lloyd Osborne was confined to bed with an attack of severe nervousness during the last week of his stay in San Francisco, and his mother was enxious o get him back to the peaceful home in the South Seas, and he was as anxious to go. The party will remain in Honolulu, where they have rented a cottage, until after next March. Mrs. Stevenson said they had all been very homesick ever since they left their island some, where the sweetest influences of their lives were centred and where all their lopes for the future were clustered. She did not think she would ever re-visit California, and had no plans further than to return to the screnity of their life in Samon

## Evacuation Day and Thanksgiving.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Monday next vill be the one hundred and twelfth anniversary the evacuation of New York city by the British and the full surrender of the thirteen original States to the emain of independence, and Thursday will be the annual day for thanksgiving. The latter, in one sense, at least, will be typical of the former, for it was after getting back that New York's patriotic sons basked in the effulgence of turkey spreads and red fires, and kneed each other and had rum punch or madeira, as they might prefer. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to reproduce the march of the remnant of the ranged Continentals from West Point, and their advent, with Washington city as the British boats cast off from the Battery with the last of the Tory contingent; but it requires no little thought to express fully the significance of the event and to grasp its wonderful results. A ne could not enter the pulpit discourses or Thursday or engross the attention of the Sc Daughters of the American Revolution. Can any one sell us why religion and patriotism should not be joined together? Why, from the flagstaffs of every large building there should not float on Thursday the grand old expression of our political faith, "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable?"
Why, in our devotions, we should not sing, "Great God, we thank Thee for this land?" It would be a treat to see the plane of while discountered. treat to see the plane of public discourse raised above the mean level of the politician's dodge about above the mean level of the political random about Sunday observance, of which we may expect the usual drivel. There is no use in pointing out the better way, however. "The stream will rise no higher than the fountain," and the fountain has become an diluted that a great tham would full largely come so diluted that a great theme would fall largel upon unappreciative cars. Let us all be thankful that the worst has not come to us, and cat our NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: The principle of self-help by mutual help" with which the Hom. Horace Plunkett has begun so successfully to improve the condition of the Irish farmer has spread now into France. The syndicate of the Union Sancerragie has just projected a scheme for the benefit of the agricultural classes of that country, which, in addition to the ordinary contract of cooperative bodies, proposes, when sickness or death interrupts the labors of an associate, that his work shall be done gratuitously by the rest, and exclusively for the good of his family or dependants, during the remainder of the year, should the hindrance occur before October, and during the whole of the following year should it happen after.

whole or the following year should it happen after.

The growth of this cooperative sentiment in Europe
must, scener or later, assume a strong political significance, since organization and consolidation make
the force in all politics which removes mountains. me force in all politics which removes mountains. The wonder is, with regard to Ireland, that the so obviously salutary scheme of welding the interests of the farmers together and making them dependent individually upon the energy, laduatry, and progress of the mass, did not long ago suggest itself to the would-be political saviors of the country. Nothing but the penal laws themselves has done less permanent good for Ireland than the utterly unproductive verbiage of her political patriots. One working dairy, near good for treiand that the untry target addry, on the plan of the Cooperative Agricultural Society, is plainly worth all the rhetoric and vituperation ever hurned below the gangway. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

A British Statement of the Monroe Doc-trine.

triae.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In respect to some of the recent expressions of the British press that the Monroe doctrine is a device of the Yankee nation, which plays no part in practical international politics, I would like to call their attention through the transport of the Yankee nation, which plays no part in practical international politics, I would like to call their attention through the Yankee nation, which was to what their distinguished fellow countryman and writer, Walter Savage Lan-97, in his immortal "Conversations," puts in the mouth of Earrow in his conversation, with Newton. The speakers were discussing lacon's essays and at the moment his essay on "Empire." In the course of his observations larrow remarks: "It is the duty of every State to provide and watch that not only no other. State to provide and watch that not only no other. State to provide and watch that not only no other, State to provide and watch that not only no other, State to provide and watch that not only no other, and the sealings, in a thing of wealth by aggression.

In 't that pretty pood Mouroe doctrine for a Britisher? President Monroe, in his seventh annual message, Pec. 2, 1825, made the declaration from which the dectrine, as we know it takes its name, as nearly as I can tell at this writing, with few books of reference at hand, this "Conversation" of Landor's was printed not after than 1826, but was probably written considerably earlier.

O. M. S. Pittention, Pa. Nov. 22.

Br. dehyil Meets Mr. Hyde.

From the Kansas City Times. "Dr. Jekyll, permit me to introduce my friend. Mr. Brde. Mr. Byde, this is Pr. Jekyll." This introduction occurred in the lobby of the Coxton yealerday. The gentlemen thus made acquainted were Dr. T. B. Jekyli of Wichita, Kameas, and A. H. Liyde of New York city.